

GRUSHCHEV, S.

Reportazh iz xxi (i.e. dvadtsat' pervogo) veka, (by)
M. V. Vasil'yev (i) S. Grushchev (Moskva) Izd-vo Sovetskaya
Rossiya, 1958.

243 p. illus. diagrs.

Bibliographical footnotes.

GRUSHCHIN, YU. V.

MEASUREMENTS

"Application of Radioactive Radiations in Automatic Control Devices",
by Yu.V. Grushchin, L.V. Mel'tser, M.I. Tolodonnikov, and N.N.
Shumilovskiy, Avtomatika i Telemekhanika, No 9, September 1957, pp
814-840.

Extensive survey article, describing the fundamental methods and trends in the use of radioactive radiations in automatic control. The article discusses the fundamental characteristics of α , β , and γ rays, describes various radiation detectors, and various commercially used radioactive isotopes. It then proceeds to describe the automatic control of productive processes by means of radioactive radiations, such as the automatic control of thickness and weight of material, density of the medium, liquid-level regulation, gas and liquid flow regulation, automatic signalization of presence of impurity in gas, automatic control and regulation of gas pressure, and various relay circuits employing contactless radioactive relays.

Card 1/1

- 34 -

GRUSHCHINSKIY, V.I.; CHERNE, Kh.I.

Resonant frequencies of uniform ladder circuits. Elektriches-
chestvo no.2:48-50 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyazi
imeni Bonch-Bruyevicha.

BULANOV, V.Ye., GRUSHENKO, V.K., IRIMATO, G., MOZHANTSEV, G.S.,
PIJZANNIKOV, V.A., SINGORIN, A.V., TENYAKOV, B.T.

Preparing iron powder from alloyed scale reduced by converted
natural gas. Porosa, aer. 5 no. 6:223 O 1985.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Orenburgskiy filial Kuybyshevskogo politekhnicheskogo
instituta.

GRUSHENTSKIY, V. I.

Method of extraction of bronchial foreign body.
Vest. otorinolar., Moskva 15 no.5:77-78 Sept-Oct
1953

(CML 25:5)

1. Kaliningrad.

L 37211-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM/JW

ACC NR: AP6014410

SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/004/0737/0738

AUTHOR: Nametkin, N. S.; Grushevenko, I. A.; Perchenko, V. N.

ORG: Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis im. A. V. Topchiyev Academy
of Sciences SSSR (Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza Akademii nauk
SSSR)

TITLE: Reaction of ethylenimine with allylsilanes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 4, 1966, 737-738

TOPIC TAGS: silane, organic nitrogen compound, chemical reaction

ABSTRACT: The formation of an addition product of triethylallylsilane and ethylenimine was achieved in 35% yield using ethylenimine amide as catalyst. Addition was at the beta-carbon of the allylsilane. The presence of the phenyl radical at the Si atom of the silane leads to breakdown of the Si-C bond. Thus dimethylphenylallylsilane formed no addition product with ethylenimine, but gave dimethylphenyl-N-ethyleniminosilane and propylene. Orig. art. has: 2 equations.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 07Aug65/ ORIG REF: 002

UDC: 542.91+547.233+546.287

Card 1/1 *mLP*

GRUSHEVSKAYA, A.M., aspirant

Effect of humus on the resistance to replacement of
clay soils. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol. i razv. 8 no.10:
112-115 0 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut.

BALABA, T.Ya. (Moskva B-64, Dasmannyy tupik, d.6-a, kv.26); PETROVA, A.S.;
GRUSHETSKAYA, G.Ye.; FRIDBERG, S.N.

Functional state of the blood coagulation system in patients with
injuries to the locomotor apparatus. Ortop., travm. i protez. 25
no.6:56-57 Je '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - chlen-
korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. M.V. Volkov).

GRUSHETSKAYA, L. A., Grad Stud

Dissertation: "Autooxidation of Saturated Aliphatic Acids." Cand Chem Sci, Moscow Technological Inst of the Meat and Dairy Industry, 17 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 8 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

GRUSHETSKAYA, L.A.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Fats and Oils. Waxes. Soap. Detergents. Flotation Reagents I-25

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 13758

Author : Drozdov N.S., Grushetskaya L.A.
Inst : Moscow Technological Institute of Meat and Dairy Industry
Title : Use of Thiocyanometric Analysis for Determination of Fatty Acid Composition of Lard

Orig Pub : Tr. Mosk. tekhnol. in-ta myas. i moloch. prom-sti, 1956, No 6, 44-49

Abstract : By using a number of samples of freshly rendered practically neutral lard, derxed from different parts of hog carcass (subcutaneous cellular tissue, perirenal fat), it was ascertained (the experimental data are tabulated), that utilization of thiocyanometric computation analysis for an approximate determination of the principal fractions of triglycerides, makes it possible to obtain

Card 1/2

- 376 -

AUTHORS: Drozdov, N. S., Grushetskaya, L. A. SOV/156-58-2-34/48

TITLE: Production of the 12-Oxy-9,10-Epoxy-Stearic Acid (Polucheniye 12-oksi-9,10-epoksistearinovoy kisloty)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 339 - 341 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors remind of the first production of the acid mentioned in the title (Ref 1) and the process. They worked out a production method of the same acid in pure state from castor oil which is similar to that of (Ref 2). It has, however, a lower number of synthesis stages and the time necessary for it is considerably shortened. The epoxidation takes several hours instead of several days. The authors also tested another synthesis variant. In this case the acetylation operation is eliminated. Thus the methyl ether of the ricinoleic acid is directly epoxidized. This synthesis method which contains only three stages leads to the production of the same acid mentioned in the title, as was proved by the authors' experiments. However, it is formed with a smaller yield and is usually polluted with not completely reacted

Card 1/2

Production of the 12-Oxy-9,10-Epoxy-Stearic Acid

SOV/156-58-2-34/48

ricinoleic acid and peroxide. In the experimental part all intermediate products are described: the methyl-ether of the ricinoleic acid, the methyl-ether of the 12-acetoxy-oleinic acid, the methyl ether of the 12-oxy-9,10-epoxy-stearic acid and this latter acid itself with the production processes and constants belonging to it. There are 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra organicheskoy khimii 2-go Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im.N.I.Pirogova (Chair of Organic Chemistry of the Second Moscow State Institute of Medicine imeni N.I.Pirogov)

SUBMITTED: October 28, 1957

Card 2/2

PAVLOVSKIY, P.Ye.; GRUSHETSKAYA, L.A.

Changes in the proteolytic activity of the ox liver dependent
on the preservation conditions. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch.
tekh. no.4:90-92 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy
promyshlennosti, kafedra biokhimii myasa.

L 23034-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JB

ACCESSION NR: AP5001138

S/0291/64/000/004/0038/0042

AUTHOR: Markman, A. L.; Galkina, L. L.; Grushetskaya, M. A.

TITLE: Extraction of the rare earth elements using butyric acid

SOURCE: Uzbekskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 4, 1964, 38-42

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth element extraction, butyric acid chloroform extractant, Trilon B, sulfosalicylic acid

ABSTRACT: The conditions used earlier (Galkina, L. L.; Markman, A. L. "Uzb. khim. zh.", No. 2, 53 (1960)) for the extraction of beryllium were found to be optimum for the extraction of the rare earth elements. Almost complete extraction of the rare earth elements was effected in one step by a butyric acid-chloroform mixture from the NaCl-saturated aqueous phase. The degree of extraction was independent of the rare earth concentration. The effect of Trilon B and of sulfosalicylic acid complexing agents on the extraction of the rare earth elements was studied. With Trilon B the rare earth elements remained in the aqueous

Card 1/2

L 23034-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001138

phase as complexonates. The sulfosalicylic acid formed weak complexes with the rare earth elements and, in the presence of an excess of it the rare earth elements were extracted in the organic phase. This complexing agent formed a strong complex with calcium, preventing its extraction. The use of saturated NH_4Cl or NH_4NO_3 solutions eliminated the precipitation caused by saturated NaCl in the presence of the 50% sulfosalicylic acid solution. Small amounts of rare earth elements could thus be extracted in 10-15 minutes in a single step extraction from large amounts of Ca using sulfosalicylic acid as the masking complexing agent.

ASSOCIATION: Sredneaziatskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii i mineral'nogo syr'ya (Central Asian Scientific Research Institute of Geology and Minerals)

SUBMITTED: 23Nov62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, GC

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KVITKOVSKIY, L.N.; GRUSHETSKAYA, Ye.V.

Determination of normal paraffin hydrocarbons in gasolines
with the aid of molecular sieves. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel
7 no.3:61-64 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut khimii polimerov i monomerov AN USSR.
(Paraffins) (Gasoline)

FILOSOFOVA, T.G.; SHEKHTER, A.B.; GRUSHETSKAYA, Z.I.; ZAVOYSKAYA, A.K.

Angina scarlatinosa. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.12:38-40
D '55. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i in gigiyeny
(dir.-kandidat meditsinskikh nauk S.N. Terekhov, nauchnyy
rukovoditel' prof. Gramoshevskiy.

(PHARYNGITIS,

angina scarlatinosa)

(SCARLET FEVER, complications,

angina scarlatinosa)

FILOSOFOVA, T.G.; SHEKHTER, A.B.; ZAVOYSKAYA, A.K.; GRUSHETSKAYA, Z.I.

Role of convalescents in the epidemiology of scarlet fever. Zhur.
mikrobiol. epid. i immun., supplement for 1956:28 '57 (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.
(SCARLET FEVER)

GRUSHETSKIY, G.N.

Recommended by the Innovators' Council of Leningrad. Mashino-
stroitel' no.6:28-29 Je '64. (MIRA 17:8)

L 45371-65 EWA(b)-2/EWA(j)/EWT(1) RO

ACCESSION NR: AP5011972

UR/0348/65/000/002/0028/0029

AUTHOR: Grushetskiy, I. (Head agriculturist of state farm in Orenburg region)

TITLE: Mechanization of suspension preparation

SOURCE: Zashchita rasteniy ot vreditel'ey i bolezney, no. 2, 1965, 28-29

TOPIC TAGS: agriculture, pesticide, aerial spray, biological dispenser

ABSTRACT: In 1964 the state farm in Saraktash county, Orenburg region, developed a mechanical mixer for making suspensions of DDT dust and wofatox used in the control of eurygasters. Two tanks were made, one for mixing the ingredients and the other for storing ready suspension. A 2.8-kw electric motor on a frame was adapted so that its shaft with a mixing paddle pointed downward. After mixing the suspension in one tank, the motor could be moved to the other. The content of each tank was 9000 liters, and the wall of each carried 1200 liter markers. The latter amount represented one airplane load. Prior to starting the motor, the liquid was stirred with a hand mixer to prevent the sediment from breaking the paddle. The tanks were located at the midpoint of the landing strip, so as to enable the airplane to land, take on a load, and take off without turning. At each flight an area of 1300 x 650 m was treated.

Card 1/2

L 45371-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011972

Orig. art. has: 3 photographs.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 746

GENERAL INFORMATION

Information on the organization of the Department of Defense is available in the following publications:

SOROKA, A.; GRUSHETSIY, L.

Differentiating state purchasing prices and the income tax. Vop.
ekon. no.11:79-85 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Agricultural prices) (Agriculture--Taxation)

CHERNYSHEVA, V.; GRUSHETSKIY, L.

Problems of price determination for agricultural products. Vop.
ekon. no.9:145-150 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Agricultural prices--Congresses)

GRUSHCHITSKIY, Vadim Fedorovich; KAMALYAGIN, Aleksandr Fedorovich;
LITVINOV, Sergey Vladimirovich; GAUKHMAN, L.A., redaktor;
GRIGOR'YANVA, A.I., redaktor; KARIAKINA, M.S., tekhnicheskikh
redaktor

[Beginner's book for the radio amateur] Kniga nachinalushchego radio-
liubitelia. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1956. 231 p. (MLBA 9:7)
(Radio--Amateurs' manuals)

GRUSHETSKIY, V.I.

Comparative evaluation of methods of tissue therapy in chronic
suppurative otitis media. Vest. otorinol., Moskva 14 no. 3:90
May-June 1952. (CLML 22:4)

1. Kaliningrad.

GRUSHETSKIY, V.I. (Kaliningrad).

Method of extracting foreign bodies from the bronchi. Vest.oto-rin. 15 no.5:
77-78 S-O '53. (MLRA 6:11)

(Bronchi--Foreign bodies)

L 54720.65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017987

UR/0286/64/000/022/0097/0097

AUTHOR: Borikman, I. L.; Katyukhin, B. P.; Rannev, A. V.; Rustanovich, A. V.;
Smirnov, O. A.; Grushetskiy, Yu. L.; Zhukov, F. N.; Oveshkin, M. M.

TITLE: Accumulator-pump hydraulic drive. Class 84, No. 166609

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 22, 1964, 97

TOPIC TAGS: hydraulic equipment, pump, excavating machinery, civil engineering

Translation: This inventor's certificate introduces an accumulator-pump hydraulic drive for the rotating platform of an excavator with power recovery during braking. The device includes an actuating cylinder and an auxiliary storage cylinder, power pump, hydraulic motor, valve distributor, recovery and filling check valves. In order to assure the necessary pressure in the storage cylinder, to reduce the time for charging the force pump and to simplify the construction, the device includes a packing valve which keeps up the level in the hydraulic motor and controlled safety valves, one of which charges the force pump and the other a blocking valve for all positions of the distributor valve except the neutral position, thus limiting the pressure in the actuating cylinder during braking.

Card 1/2

L 54720-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017987

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'stva i
dorozhnogo mashinostroyeniya (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Con-
struction and Road Building Machinery)

SUBMITTED: 18Nov63

EWEL: 00

SUB CODE: IE, 00

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 2/2

GRUSHEV, V. G.

"On the General Principles of Metallogenetic Analysis." Report presented at the Interdepartmental Conference on the Problems of the Metallogeny of the Caucasus, Tbilisi 8-13 May 1957.

Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences.

Sum 1582

GRUSHEVA, Z.G.; GORSHKOV, N.V.; YEGORENKOV, L.I.

Preserve the forest resources of Transbaikalia. Priroda 50
no.11:68-69 N '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Chitinskaya kompleksnaya laboratoriya Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR.

(Chita Province--Forest protection)

GRUSHEVA, Z.G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Forests in Chita Province, their use and reproduction. Trudy
VSNIPILesdrev no.5:98-103 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Zabaykal'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Sibirskogo
otdeleniya AN SSSR.

(Chita Province--Forest management)

GRUSHEVAYA, T.F.; SAMYLIN, A.K.

Investigating metal temperature during longitudinal rolling.
Bul. TSNIICHM no.23:40-41 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut.
(Rolling (Metalwork))
(Thermocouples)

GRUSHEVAYA, T.F.; SAMYLIN, A.K.

Temperature and deformation distribution along the cross section
of the blank during piercing. Biul. TSILCHM no.10:38-41 '60.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut.
(Pipe mills) (Deformations (Mechanics))

S/137/62/000/003/091/191
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Samylin, A.K., Grushevaya, T.F.

TITLE: Investigating the process of metal deformation during piercing

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 30, abstract 3D166
(V sb. "Proiz-vo trub", no. 5, Kharkov, Metallurgizdat, 1961,
5 - 13)

TEXT: The authors investigated the effect of plastic deformation during piercing upon temperature conditions. A so-called thermal method was developed to investigate the deformation process during piercing under laboratory and industrial conditions; the amount of heat liberating on account of deformation work, was measured. The experimental results are presented. Studies of a series of factors in metal piercing with the aid of the thermal method make it possible to present a scientific basis for the results obtained, and show the efficiency and promising outlooks of this method. The thermal method makes it possible to determine the technological ductility of steel; to investigate not only thermal phenomena occurring during its deformation, but also the deformation process

Card 1/2

Investigating the

S/137/62/000/003/091/191
A006/A101

proper, and to establish on this basis optimum parameters of the piercing technology.

K. Ursova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/137/62/000/003/09E/191
AC06/A101

AUTHORS: Samylin, A.K.; Grushevaya, T.F.

TITLE: A method of measuring the metal temperature during the process of plastic deformation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 30, abstract 3D171 (V sb. "Proiz-vo trub", no. 4, Khar'kov, Metallurgizdat, 1961, 36 - 49)

TEXT: A method was developed, called the thermal method, which makes it possible to measure the temperature of metal during the deformation process in tension, torsion and piercing. Temperature increments in the metal established on account of the deformation work, and their dependence on the initial temperature of the specimen deformation and other parameters, show the effect of plastic deformation upon the temperature conditions of the metal during the tests. A direct proportionality between the values of temperature increments and deformation work makes it possible to estimate the one from the values of the other. During torsion tests, the magnitude of axial tensile forces is 25 - 30% from the magnitude of tangential torsional forces. The method suggested opens wide possibilities

Card 1/2

A method of measuring the metal temperature

S/137/62/000/003/096/191
A006/A101

ties for studying processes of deformation and ductility of steels and alloys;
it has proved satisfactory under laboratory conditions and is used for industrial
investigations.

K. Ursova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

J. 19807-63 EWP(k)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD/AFPTC P-11 JD/KA
 ACCESSION NR: AR3006902 S/0137/63/000/007/0030/0030

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 7D203

AUTHOR: Samy*lin, A. K.; Grushevaya, T. F.

TITLE: Determination of the temperatures of technological plasticity of stain-
 less steels for pipes

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Proiz-vo i yb. Vy*ip. i, Khar'kov, Metallurgizdat, 1962, 16-14

TOPIC TAGS: plasticity, stainless steel, pipe production, 1Kh18N9T, Kh23N13,
 ShKh15, deformation, piercing, cracking, pitting

TRANSLATION: The condition of the inner surface of hollow samples (outer diam.
 35 mm, inner diam. 5 mm, length 110 mm) of steels 1Kh18N9T, Kh23N13, and ShKh15
 was investigated in order to determine the optimum deformation temperature of
 pipe billets. The samples were pierced without a mandrel, with a relative reduc-
 tion of 10%, in the temperature range 960-1235C. The temperature was measured
 at one or two points of the sample cross section. It was established that the
 nature of the dependence of the increase in temperature and power consumption

Card 1/2

L 19307-63

ACCESSION NR: AR3006902

on the piercing temperature is the same as in the piercing of solid samples, while the absolute values of both under the same conditions of deformation are, for example, 50% greater for hollow samples of steel 1Kh18N9T than for solid samples. When samples of steel ShKh15 are pierced in the temperature range 1000-1225C no breaks are observed. Samples of steel 1Kh18N9T had deep cracks, visible to the naked eye, on the inner surface at temperatures $\leq 1050C$ and $> 1235C$. For the steel Kh23N18, the upper limit of the appearance of deep cracks is the temperature 1220C; while the lower is the temperature 1060C. At intermediate temperatures, individual fine flaws are noted on the templates of both alloys. The formation of "crack-pitting" during piercing on samples of stainless brands of steel is a characteristic feature of these steels and is related to their increased gas saturation. The use of stainless steel, smelted and teemed under vacuum or in an inert atmosphere, is recommended for pipe production. L. Yelagina.

DATE ACQ: 12Aug63

SUB CODE: ML

ENCL: 00

ZUYEV, L.A.; GRUSHEVAYA, T.N.

Effect of nutrition during the early development of spring wheat
on ear formation. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.2:159-165
'59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy agrokhimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Wheat→Fertilizers and manures)

GRUSHEVAYA, T.N.

Effect of large amounts of phosphorus fertilizers on the development,
yield and chemical composition of spring wheat. Agrokhimiya no.4:39-
51 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Dolgoprudnaya agrokhimicheskaya opytnaya stantsiya imeni
Pryanishnikova.

82959

S/065/60/000/004/003/017
E071/E435

15.6400

AUTHORS: Isagulyants, V.I., Tishkova, V.N. and Grushevenko, I.A.
TITLE: Production of Synthetic Lubricating Oils of the Type of Polyglycol Esters
PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1960, No. 4, pp. 8-13

TEXT: A systematic investigation of condensation reaction of propylene oxide with phenols, substituted phenols (butyl and octylphenols) and alcohols (propyl, isopropyl, isoamyl, heptyl, octyl and 2-ethylhexanol) was carried out in order to produce synthetic lubricating oils (polyglycol esters) and to test their low temperature properties. Altogether 39 specimens of synthetic oils were prepared. The physico-chemical properties of polyglycol esters based on propylene and phenols are given in Table 1, of those based on propylene and alcohols produced at atmospheric pressure are given in Table 2 and of those produced in an autoclave are given in Table 3. The experimental procedure is described in some detail. In respect of polyglycol esters based on phenols, the following relationships were found:
1. With increasing number of propylene groups in the molecule the

Card 1/3

82959

S/065/60/000/004/003/017
E071/E435

Production of Synthetic Lubricating Oils of the Type of Polyglycol Esters

viscosity of polyglycol ester increases and its solidification temperature decreases.

2. With increasing molecular weight of the starting substituted phenol, the viscosity of the oil produced increases but its temperature-viscosity properties somewhat deteriorate.

3. Condensation of propylene oxide with phenol takes place easier than with a substituted phenol.

In respect of esters based on alcohols the following relationships were found:

1. The viscosity of a polyglycol ester increases with increasing amount of propylene oxide added to the alcohol.

2. With increasing viscosity of polyglycol esters, their solidification temperature also increases as well as the ratio of $\sqrt{50}/\sqrt{100}$.

3. With increasing number of carbon atoms in the molecule of alcohol, the absolute value of the viscosity and solidification temperature of the polyglycol ester increases. The value of the ratio of $\sqrt{50}/\sqrt{100}$ remains practically unchanged.

Card 2/3

82959

S/065/60/000/004/003/017
E071/E435

Production of Synthetic Lubricating Oils of the Type of Polyglycol Esters

4. Polyglycolic esters produced from normal alcohols possess a higher solidification temperature than those produced from corresponding iso alcohols. Polyglycolic ester from experiment 13 was submitted to oxidation by air according to the VTI method, whereupon its resistance to oxidation was established. It was found that polyglycol esters based on propylene oxide and alcohols possess better low temperature properties than those based on phenols. By varying the ratio of starting components (propylene oxide and alcohol) polyglycol esters of various viscosity and good low temperature properties can be obtained. It was also shown that alcohols produced at present on an industrial scale (isopropyl) can be utilized for the purpose. There are 3 figures, 3 tables and 9 references: 3 Soviet and 6 English.

ASSOCIATION: MINKh i GP im. Gubkina
(MINKh and GP imeni Gubkin)

Card 3/3

S/081/62/000/006/044/057
B156/B101

11.9700
AUTHORS:

Isagulyants, V. I., Tishkova, V. N., Yemel'yanova, L. M.,
Grushevenko, I. A.

TITLE:

The synthesis and properties of polyglycol ethers and their
use as components of synthetic oils and additives

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 8, 1962, 484, abstract
8M214 (Sb. "Prisadki k maslam i toplivam". M.,
Gostoptekhzdat, 1961, 115-121)

TEXT: A number of polyglycol ethers (I) were synthesized by the condensa-
tion of phenols and alcohols containing different molecular amounts of
propylene oxide (II) in the presence of NaOH (1% of the raw material) as
catalyst. The I were produced by the condensation of phenol with (in
moles of II per mole of phenol or alcohol) 1,2,3,4,5 and 15 of II, tert-
butyl phenol with 15 of II, tert-octyl phenol with 10 II, n-propanol with
8 II, iso-propanol with 4.8 and 16 II, iso-amyl alcohol with 1,2,2.86
and 8 II, heptanol with 2 and 4 II, octanol with 4 and 6 II, and
2-ethylhexanol with 8 II. The boiling points n_{20}^D , d_{20}^{20} , gel points and

Card 1/2

The synthesis and properties ...

S/091/62/000/008/044/057
B156/B101

viscosities at different temperatures are given for the I produced. Increasing the number of II groups in the I increases the viscosity of the I. The I produced on an alcohol base (gel points between -52 and -60°C) had better low-temperature properties than the phenol-base I (gel points between -28 and -43°C). The authors consider that it will be effective to add certain of the I to the compositions of additives for lubricating oils to improve their dispersing and cleansing properties.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

ISZAGULJANC, V.N. [Isagulyants, V.I.]; TISHKOVA, V.N. [Tishkova, V.N.];
GRUSEVENKO, I.A. [Grushevenko, I.A.]; FEJER, Domonkosne [Translator]

Preparing polyglycoether-type synthetic lubricants.
Kem tud kozl MTA 20 no.1:33-39 '63.

1. Leningradi Tudomanyegyetem (for Tishkova, Grushevenko).
2. Ormeny Tanacskozarsasag Tudomanyos Akademiajanak rendes tagja (for Iszaguljanc.).

L 16150-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) Pc-4/Pr-4 RPL JW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4045634

S/0020/64/158/002/0404/0407

AUTHORS: Nametkin, N.S.; Corresponding member AN SSSR; Perchenko, V.N.; Grushevenko, I.A. ^B

TITLE: The possibility of synthesizing organo-silicone compounds containing a three-membered ethyleneimine heterocycle in the hydrocarbon radical

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 158, no. 2, 1964, 404-407

TOPIC TAGS: organo silicone, ethyleneimine, alkenylsilane, addition reaction, alkenylsilane reactivity, ethyleneimine heterocycle, electrophilic agent, nucleophilic reaction, reversible reaction

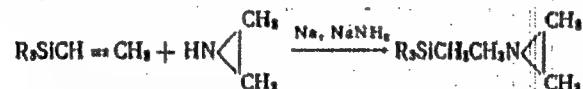
ABSTRACT: Considerations on polarization of the short carbon-carbon bond in alkenylsilanes and their behavior in addition reactions with thioacids, etc. led to investigations of the reactivity of alkenylsilanes and amines of various structure in addition reactions. The following were investigated: trimethylvinylsilane, triethylvinylsilane, dimethylphenylvinylsilane, methyldiphenylvinylsilane, triethoxyvinylsilane, trimethylallylsilane, trimethyl- γ -butenylsilane, neohexane, π -trimethylsilylstyrene, π -chlorostyrene and their addition

Card 1/2

L 16150-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045634

reactions with diethylamine and ethyleneimine. The latter proved highly reactive. Catalysts (Na, NaNH₂), their quantity, reaction temperature and duration influenced the yield which is tabulated. The reaction proceeded apparently according to the following schema (β position in respect to Si)



The i.r. spectrum of dimethylphenyl-β-(N-ethyleneimine)-ethylsilane is presented; the end products are described. The reaction is reversible upon the addition of electrophilic agents; thus the ethyleneimine addition reaction with alkenylsilanes may belong to the class of nucleophilic reactions. The latter possibility is being investigated. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 1 figure and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 19May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, OC, MT
Card 2/2

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 005

L 57501-65 INT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) Pc-L/Pr-L RM
 ACCESSION NR: AP5013755

UR/0020/65/162/002/0347/0349

AUTHOR: Nametkin, N. S. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Grushevensko, I. A.
Perchenko, V. N.

TITLE: Conversion of beta-(N-ethylenimino) ethylsilanes at elevated temperatures
 and in the presence of nucleophilic and electrophilic reagents

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 162, no. 2, 1965, 347-349

TOPIC TAGS: conversion reaction, silicon, nucleophilic reagent, electrophilic
 reagent, silicon carbon bond, cyclodimerization, piperazine derivative, ring break-
 age, aluminum chloride, sodium iodide, reagent, beta disintegration, beta ethyl-
 enimino ethylsilane

ABSTRACT: The silicon-carbon bond strength in β -(N-ethylenimino)-ethylsilane at
 high temperatures and the course of conversion in the presence of nucleophilic and
 electrophilic reagents has been investigated. The results show that: 1) β -(N-
 ethylenimino)-ethylsilanes are unaffected by heating to 200 C for 5 hrs; 2) heating
 to 250-300 C results in the formation of considerable quantities of thermal conver-
 sion products; 3) high-molecular-weight products are formed in the piperazine de-
 rivatives along with the cyclodimerization products, owing to the breakage of the

Card 1/2

L 57501-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013755

ethylenimine ring; 4) conversion thoroughness is markedly affected by the rising temperature and length of heating; and 5) piperazine derivative is the only conversion product in the presence of nucleophilic reagent NaI or electrophilic reagent $AlCl_3$. It is shown that synthesized β -(N-ethylenimino) ethylsilanes are resistant to beta disintegration at sufficiently high temperatures, i.e., 200-300 C, as well as to the action of nucleophilic and electrophilic reagents. The fact that the cyclodimerization of β -(N-ethylenimino)-ethylsilanes in the presence of $AlCl_3$ yields only piperazine derivatives is ascribed to the special interaction between the silicon atom and the nonshared pair of nitrogen electrons. This point of view is confirmed by experiments with β -(M-ethylenimino)-ethylbenzene. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 19Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, 70

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

L 23191-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6009489

UR/0020/66/167/001/0106/0108

AUTHOR: Nametkin, N.S. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Perchenko, V.N.;
Grushevenko, I.A.; Kamneva, G.L.

ORG: Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis im. A.V. Topchiev AN SSSR
(Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR)

TITLE: Addition of amines with various structures to vinyl silanes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v.167, no.1, 1966, 106-108

TOPIC TAGS: silane, amine, chemical reaction, heterocyclic base compound,
primary aromatic amine, primary aliphatic amine

ABSTRACT: The aim of the work was to investigate the possibility of the
addition to triethyl vinyl silane of other heterocyclics, as well as
aliphatic and aromatic amines--diethylamine, n-propylamine, piperidine,
pyrrolidine, monomethylanilin, and pyrrole. The article gives a detailed
description of the laboratory procedures used to synthesize the follow-
ing compounds: β -(N-n-propylamine)-ethyltriethyl silane; β -(N-diethy-
lamine)-ethyltriethyl silane; β -(N-piperidyl)-ethyltriethyl silane;
and, β -(N-piperidyl)-ethyltriethyl silane. Synthesis with monomethyl-
anilin and pyrrole were carried out under analogous conditions in the
presence of metallic lithium and of previously prepared amides of pyrr-

Card 1/2

UDC: 547.1'3

L 23191-66

ACC NR: AP6009489

ole and monomethylanilin; however, none of the experiments yielded addition products. Orig. art. has: none.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 04Aug65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003

Card

2/2 LC

SOV/65-85-5-3/14

AUTHORS: Granat, A. M; Grishchenko, V. I, Pavlova, I. P;
Sterkhova, L. N.

TITLE: Carbamide Deparaffination of Distillation Oils from
Emba Petroleum (Karbamidnaya deparafinizatsiya
distillyatnykh masel iz Embenskikh neftey)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, 1958, Nr.5.
pp. 34 - 42. (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The Yaroslavl' Plant im. Mendeleev is processing
various petroleum from the Emba Region. The pre-
paration of distillate oils with a low solidification
point is based on the processing of high quality
petroleum (solidification points of different oils
varying between -60 to - 40°C), or by the processing
of other petroleum by using the depressor AZNII which
lowers the solidification point of the oils, and at the
same time impairs such characteristics as the colour,
electrophysical properties, and ash content. Results
of investigations on the carbamide deparaffination of
different oils from Emba - petroleum, carried out in
the Research Department of the above-named plant, as
well as the principal lay-out of the experimental -
p i l o t plant, are discussed. Deparaffination was

Card 1/3

Carbamide Deparaffination of Distillation Oils from Emba Petroleum. SOV/65-85-5-2/14

carried out with the aid of crystalline carbamide in the presence of an activator (ethyl alcohol); the experimental stage lasted for thirty minutes. Physico-chemical properties of the petroleum - Table 1. Results of the deparaffination, the quality of the distillates, and of the finished oils before and after deparaffination - Table 2. The oil ~~NVI~~ was prepared and satisfied the requirements of GOST 1805-51, and the transformer oil, prepared from the investigated petroleum, satisfied the requirements of GOST 982-56. Investigations are carried out at present on the effect of the carbamide deparaffination process on the stability of transformer oil according to the requirements of GOST 981-55. A 92-97% yield of deparaffinated oil was obtained. One type of petroleum was used for the preparation of a condenser oil according to GOST 5775-51, solidification point -55°C , which had very good electro-physical properties. A sample of deparaffinated oil weighing 100 kg, was prepared on the basis of results obtained during the investigations. Before the deparaffination, the solidification point was -5°C ; after deparaffination it equalled -47°C . The process was carried out for one hour; the

Card 2/3

Carbamide Deparaffination of Distillation Oils from Embensk Petroleum. SOV/65-58-65-5-6/14

product obtained was filtered under vacuum. This product satisfied all the requirements of GOST 5546-54 for Freon oil. Results of investigations on the influence of various factors on the carbamide deparaffination are discussed. Fig.1:- dependence of the solidification point of the oil on the quantity of carbamide used; the influence of the activator on the solidification point of transformer oil - Table 3; influence of distilled water on the deparaffination of Freon oil - Table 4. The dependence of the solidification point of Freon oil on the quantity of activator - Fig.2, and the dependence of the solidification on the contact time - Fig.3. Results obtained during these investigations were used for planning a pilot plant, the lay-out of which is given in Fig.4. There are 4 Figures, 4 Tables, 8 References: 2 German, 6 Soviet.

Yaroslavl'

ASSOCIATION: Oil Refinery im. Mendeleyev. (Yaroslavskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod im. Mendeleyeva).

Card 3/3

GR424249 NK 0, V. I.

5.1110

AUTHORS:

Avzensteyn, P. O., Velikova, Ya. M., Gazarov, O. Ye., Grunavets, V. I., Stetsko, L. N.

TITLE:

Anatas'evsk Crude Oil From Bed IV as a Raw Material for Low-Viscosity Oils

PERIODICAL:

Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1960, Nr 2, pp 1-6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Of the three oil-producing beds IV, V, VI of the Anatas'evsk deposit, Anatas'evsk, the first yields crude oil with the highest viscosity. Special oils with a viscosity of 10-15 cSt at 100°C are obtained with all the needed types of low-solid-point special oils. The solidification point of the crude oil is -60°C and that of the macerine distillate is -50°C. Crude oils from the other two beds require desparaffinization if special oils are to be produced. According to the data of Vardasial, and Gorki refineries, crude oil from bed IV contains 51.0% methane-naphthenes, 7.6% light-, 26.0% intermediate-, and

Card 1/3

13.4% heavy aromatic compounds and tars, less than 0.2% paraffin, and less than 0.1% S; the tar content reaches 35 to 40% after extraction of bright stock up to 300°C. All types of special oils can be produced from this crude oil. The solidification point of the crude oil is -60°C. The same methods as applied to Bed V oils, the two refineries produced 14 different products whose solid points ranged from -12 to -70°C. Additional purification was necessary only in a few cases. The purified products were better than those from the Bed V and Bed VI oils. For instance, transformer oils could be obtained from the Anatas'evsk oils that did not require antioxidant and antirust additives. However, the transformer oil was of lower quality than imported oils. To achieve the latter's quality, the Anatas'evsk refined the distillate with 50% gas and added 0.1% Vri-1, another antioxidant, to the product.

Card 2/3

The obtained oil was colorless, nearly stable, and had mp -55°C. The Gorki refinery obtained the former oil of the same high quality as Bed V (50°C) by purifying the distillate with 9% H₂O, also adding 0.2% Ionol. Both SO₂ and H₂SO₄ alter the proportion of hydrocarbons; i.e., they almost double the methane & naphthene contents at the expense of aromatic compounds and tars. Special oils K-3, K-4, K-5, and SU can also be produced from Anatas'evsk crude oils. The first was of higher quality than Vri-1 oils. Require, but the latter has higher solid points below permitted values. The fluid after the extraction of special oils can be utilized for production of other oils and bitumen. I. Minneras, M. Molodtsov, and O. Morozova of the Gorki plant and G. Verkhova, A. Melnikova, and O. Koshkova of the Vardasial plant took part in the work. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION:

Petroleum-Lubricant Refineries (Naftemashinostroy)

Card 3/3

VERTLIB, Ya.Ye.; GRUSHCHENKO, V.I.; PAVLOVA, I.P.

Experimental industrial alkylation of phenol in the
presence of the KU-2 cation exchange resin. Khim.i tekhn.
topl.i masel 5 no.5:12-16 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Yaroslavskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod im. D.I.
Mendeleeva.
(Phenol) (Alkylation)

L 50547-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T Pr-4 WE/RM

ACCESSION: AP5015464

UR/0318/64/000/010/0034/0035

AUTHOR: Stepanyants, S.A.; Grushevenko, V.I.; Man'kovskaya, N.K.; Zhurba, A.S.;
Triandafilidi, I.G.; Mordashov, V.N.; Mishchuk, A.A.; Lakoyda, Ye. P.

TITLE: Start-up and operation of installation for the fractionation of synthetic fatty acids η

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 10, 1964, 34-35

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum refinery equipment, petroleum engineering, petroleum refining, synthetic material

Abstract: Operations of the first Soviet Installation for the fractionation of synthetic fatty acids installed at the Berdyansk Experimental Petroleum Refinery, were begun in 1962. The project was developed at the L'vov Branch of the Ukrainian Scientific-Research State Petroleum Design Institute. The installation consists of five distillation columns with bubble plates. Rectification is accomplished by consecutive distillation of fractions with increasing molecular weight. The final product emerges from the last column in the liquid phase. Imported "Univerdos" charge pumps and pipes made from

Card 1/2

L 50547-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015464

1X18H12M2T steel are used. The segmented bubble plates are tightly seamed and covered with stainless steel sheets one millimeter thick, ceramic and metallic rings are fitted into the upper and lower sections of the third and fourth columns; special heating equipment makes it possible to heat the feed stock entering the columns to 310-320° was installed. Since little information available in regard to the effect of the above temperatures on high molecular synthetic fatty acids, the quality of the raw material before and after its exposure to the high temperatures was compared.

ASSOCIATION: Berdyanskiy opytnyy nefetomaslozavod(Berdyansk Experimental Petroleum Refinery)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FP

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

JPRS

me
Card 2/2

STEFANIYANTS, S.A.; CHUSHEVANKO, V.I.; ZHURBA, A.S.; MIN'ETAKAYA, N.K.;
TRIANDAFILIDI, I.G.; MORASHOV, V.K.; MISCHENK, A.A.; LAKOVIA,
Ye.P.

Work experience in a plant for rectification of synthetic fatty
acids. Naftoper. i neftekhim. no.11:9-11 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Berdyanskiy opytayy neftemaslozavod.

MAN'KOVSKAYA, N.K.; ZHURBA, A.S.; GRUSHEVENKO, V.I.; TRIANDAFILIDI, I.G.;
STERKHOVA, L.N.; PIGUL'SKAYA, R.I.; MITEL'MAN, B.Yu.

Chemical changes in synthetic fatty acids during the rectification
process under plant conditions. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 10
no.2:24-27 F '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. UkrNIIGIPRONEFT'.

GRUSHEVETSKIY, G.I., inzh.

Seminar on standardized designing of structures for rural
water supply. Gidr. i mel. 15 no.9:61-63 S '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

GRUSHEVETSKIY, G.I., inzh. (Moskva); ZYATKEVICH, P.F., inzh. (Kiyev)

Conference on the generalization of experience in working out
standard designs of hydraulic structures in irrigation systems.
Gidr. i mel. 15 no.11:62-64 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

GRUSHEVETSKIY, G.I., inzh.

Seminar on the building of irrigation systems. Gidr. i mel. 16
no.2:60-63 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Goszemvodkhoz SSSR.

GRUSHEVITSKY, I. V.

USSR/Medicine - Drugs

Nov 51

"US Ginseng and Business," I. V. Grushevitskiy

"Pitroda" Vol XL, No 11, pp 89,90

Outlines work on the pharmacology and cultivation of ginseng which has been done in the USSR (mentioning successful application in the therapy of chronic diseases of the lungs, diseases of the nervous and cardiovascular system, diabetes, etc; existence of a special Ginseng Institute at the Far Eastern Affiliate, Acad Sci USSR; large vol of USSR publications; etc) and contrasts it with parallel US developments, stating that the US did not

207765

USSR/Medicine - Drugs (Contd)

Nov 51

get very far in this particular field during the past 30 yrs. Ascribes lack of US progress to excessive concn on profits (less effective Panax quinquefolium is being cultivated instead of genuine Panax ginseng; growing of plant is not attractive from the business standpoint, because it takes too long; there is fear of overproduction and falling prices; etc.).

207765

S/081/62/009/010/023/085
2138/B101

AUTHORS: Grushevskiy, V. G., Labazin, G. S., Semenov, O. I.,
Patarinov, P. M.

TITLE: The first complete metallogenic map of the USSR

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 10, 1962, 102, abstract
10G11 (Geologichnyi zh., v. 21, no. 6, 1961, 5 - 11)

TEXT: [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

GRUSHEVOY, G.V.

Facies and the history of the geologic development of the Kyzyl
Kum in the Cretaceous period. Trudy VSEGEI 46:302-316 '61.

(Kyzyl Kum--Geology)

(MIRA 14:11)

GRUSHEVOY, I.G., inzh.

Protection against avalanches. Put' i put.khoz. 5 no.4:48 Ap '61.
(Switzerland—Railroads—Snow protection and removable) (MIRA 14:7)

GRUSHKOV, N.G.

[Routine maintenance of earth railroad beds] Tekushchee sodержanie
zheleznodorozhnogo zemliannogo polotna. Moskva, Gos. transp. shel-dor.
izd-vo, 1953. 98 p.

(MLRA 7:1)

(Railroads--Maintenance and repair)

YAROSHENKO, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; GRUSHCHOV, N.G., inzh.

"Construction characteristics of clays and their use in hydraulic engineering construction" by N.I.A. Denisov. Reviewed by V.A. Yaroshenko, N.G. Grushchoi. Vest. TSNII MPS 17 no.6:61-63 S '58.

(MIRA 11:11)

(Clay) (Hydraulic engineering) (Denisov, N.I.A.)

GRUSHEVOY, Nikolay Gavrilovich, inzh.; SERONYEVA, A.I., inzh., red.;
BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Deformation of embankments] Deformatsii nasypel. Moskva, Gos.transp.
zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1959. 218 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-
issledovatel'skii institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.
Trudy, no.179) (MIRA 13:3)
(Railroads--Earthwork)

GRUSHEVOY, N.G., inzh.

Stabilization of embankments by the roasting method. Puti i put.
khoz. no.4:13-14 Ap '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Railroads--Earthwork)

DERIBAS, A.T., inzh.; GRUSHEVOY, N.G., inzh; NEMUKHIN, V.P., inzh.

Much-needed book ("English-Russian railroad dictionary" compiled by R.F. Pronin and others. Reviewed by A.T. Deribas, N.G. Grushevoi, V.P. Nemukhin). Zhel. dor. transp. 41 no.5:93-94 My '59.

(MIRA 12:7)

(English language--Dictionaries--Russian)

(Railroads--Dictionaries)

GRUSHEVOY, Nikolay Gavrilovich; RAK, S.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.;
KHITROV, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Roadbed of foreign railroads] Zemlianoie polotno zarubesnykh
zheleznykh dorog. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr.ob"edinenie
M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1961. 139 p.

(MIRA 14:6)

(Railroads--Track)

SHAKHUNYANTS, Georgiy Mikhaylovich, doktor tekhn. nauk; AMELIN, S.V., prof., retsenzent; KONSTANTINOV, V.N., dots., retsenzent; SMIRNOV, M.P., retsenzent; YAKOVLEV, V.F., retsenzent; BOCHENKOV, M.S., kand.tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; BROMBERG, Ye.M., retsenzent; YERSHKOV, O.P., retsenzent; ZVEREV, B.N., retsenzent; ZOLOTARSKIY, A.F., retsenzent; IVASHCHENKO, G.I., retsenzent; LINEV, S.A., retsenzent; MARKAR'YAN, M.A., retsenzent; POPOV, V.V., retsenzent; POPOV, S.N., retsenzent; SEREBRENNIKOV, V.V., retsenzent; SHAFRANOVSKIY, A.K., retsenzent; NOVITSKIY, G.I., inzh., retsenzent; VIKTOROV, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; VYSOTSKIY, A.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; SAATCHYAN, G.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; YAKOVLEVA, Ye.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; TITOV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; GRUSHEVOY, N.G., inzh., red.; BROMBERG, Ye.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn. red.

[Railroad tracks] Zheleznodorozhnyi put'. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'skopoligr.ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1961. 615 p.

(MIRA 14:12)

1. Kafedra "Zheleznodorozhnyy put'" Leningradskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Amelin, Konstantinov, Smirnov, Yakovlev). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Bochenkov, Bromberg, Yershkov, Zverev, Zolotarskiy, Ivashchenko, Linev, Markar'yan, Popov, V.V., Popov, S.N., Serebrennikov, Shafranovskiy, Novitskiy). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut transportnogo stroitel'stva (for Viktorov, Vysotskiy, Saatchyan, Yakovleva, Titov)

(Railroads—Track)

(Railroad engineering)

AUTHORS: Grushevoy, S.B., Kononenko, G.I.

119-58-5-4/11

TITLE: ~~Automation~~ in the Food Industry (Avtomatizatsiya v pishchevoy promyshlennosti)

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1958, Nr 5, p. 12-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: First, the situation prevailing in the following branches is discussed:

- a) Warehouses
- b) Mills
- c) Sugar production
- d) Confectioneries
- e) Distilleries
- f) Bread Factories
- g) Canned Goods Factories
- h) Production of Meat- and Dairy Products

Automation of the food industry is not connected with the production of new foodstuffs but is intended to simplify existing operation processes. Here the problem of accurate dosage and control with respect to edibility is as yet an entirely new and undeveloped field. The devices necessary have as yet to be developed and

Card 1/2

Automation in the Food Industry

119-58-5-4/!!

tested. The following problems have to be solved for the introduction of full automation in the food industry:

- 1.) Mechanization of all labor-consuming and auxiliary operations
- 2.) Changing over from periodical to permanent processes
- 3.) Stabilization of the initial materials and sorting according to quality
- 4.) Automation of control and goods traffic
- 5.) Working out of new automatic devices for the purpose of simplifying technological processes.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Food industry--Automation

Card 2/2

GRUSHEVOY, S. E.

"Poor Organization and Registration Inhibits the Control of Smut," Sbornik
Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii, no. 5, 1933, pp. 134-139. 464.9 1542

SO SIRA SI 90-53, 15 Dec 1953

GRUSHEVICH, S. E.

"Rust of Cereals," Sbornik Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii, no. 6,
1933, pp. 51-54. 464.9 L542

SO: SIFA SI 90-53, 15 Dec 1953

GRUSHEVOY, S. E.

"Diseases of Wheat in the North and Control Measures," Sbornik Nauchnykh
Instituta Zashchity Rastenii, no. 7, 1933, pp. 31-37. 464.9 L542

SO: SIRA SI 90-53, 15 Dec 1953

GRUSHEVOK, S. P.

"Prognosis of Diseases of Agricultural Crops," 6thorai Vsesoiuznara Institut
Zashchity Rastenii, no. 7, 1933, pp. 83-87. 464.9 L542

SO SIRA SI 90-53, 15 Dec 1953

GRUSHEVOY, S. Ye. and MANLAKOVA, N. F.

"Rust of Grain Crops and Control Measures", Sel'khozgiz, 1934.

GRUSHEVSK, S. E.

"Control of Smut," Sbornik Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii, no. 4, 1954,
pp. 18-25. 464.9 L542

SO SIRA SI 90-53, 15 Dec 1953

GRUSHEVOI, G. M.

"Spring Control of Rusts of Cereals," Sbornik Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Zashchity
Rastenii, no. 8, 1934, pp. 29-32. 464.9 L542

SO:SIRA SI 90-53, 15 Dec 1953

ГРОЗАНКОВ (B. E.). Combating bacterial rust on Tobacco. - *Табак. Пром.* [Tobacco Ind.] 1935, 1, pp. 27-29, 1935. [Abstr. in *Chem. Abstr.*, xxix, 18, p. 6354, 1935.]

For the control of bacterial rust of tobacco [*Bacterium tabacum*: R.A.M., xiv, p. 659] in the U.S.S.R. the soil in infected seed beds should be steam-sterilized or heated directly at not less than 100° C., the seed treated by immersion for 15 minutes in a 0.1 per cent. solution of silver nitrate [ibid., xi, p. 77] in distilled water or in a formalin solution, 1 part (commercial) in 16, followed by washing in water, and the wooden parts of hot-beds and tools disinfected with a 1 in 25 formalin solution [see next abstract]. The young plants should be given a series of protective applications of Bordeaux mixture, beginning at 0.5 and continuing with a 1 per cent. solution, while those actually attacked by the disease must be destroyed by treatment with a 3 per cent. Bordeaux solution. Healthy young plants from infected batches should be sprayed with 1 per cent. Bordeaux mixture on transplanting.

AM

ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫЙ (S. E.) & ЛЕВУКИ (P. M.). Влияние температуры и влажности почвы на развитие главных грибовых болезней Табачной рассады. [Effect of soil temperature and moisture on the development of the principal diseases of Tobacco seedlings.] - *Известия научно-исслед. Инст. Табачн. Материи. Пром. им. А. И. Микояна (VITIM)* [The A. I. Mikoyan Pan-Soviet sci. Res. Inst. Tob. and Indian Tob. Ind. (VITIM)]. Krasnodar, Publ. 127, pp. 5 18, 1936. [English summary.]

A detailed account is given of controlled experiments on the effect of soil moisture content and temperature on the development and injuriousness of *Thielaviopsis basicola*, *Rhizoctonia* sp., *Pythium* sp. (R.A.M., xv, pp. 178, 613), and *Asteromyces radialis* [ibid., xv, p. 531], which, together with *Botrytis cinerea*, are stated to be the most frequently associated in the U.S.S.R. with damping-off of tobacco seedlings in glasshouses. The results showed that *T. basicola* was equally destructive at all the soil humidities (40 to 100 per cent.) tested, and caused the heaviest losses at soil temperatures between 16° and 19° C. The optimum for *Rhizoctonia* sp. was soil humidity from 60 to 80 per cent. and temperatures from 22° to 25°; no attack of the seedlings occurred below 10°. *Pythium* sp. and *A. radialis* were most destructive near the soil moisture saturation point, the optimum temperatures being 16° to 19° for *Pythium* sp. and 16° to 25° for *A. radialis*.

AM

ОБОЗНАЧЕНО (Н. Е.) & ЛЕВУХИ (Р. М.). Термический метод обеззараживания парниковой субстрата. [Thermal method for the disinfection of seed-bed soil.] *Вестник, научно-исслед. Инст. Табачн. Материал. Иран, и.и. А. И. Мухомова (ИИТИМ) (The A. I. Mikhovskii Pan-Soviet sci. Res. Inst. Tob. and Indian Tob. Ind. (VITIM))*, Krasnodar, Publ. 127, pp. 19-34, 2 figs., 1936. [English summary.]

A tabulated account is given of experiments in 1934 and 1935, the results of which showed that effective control of damping-off of tobacco seedlings due to *Thielaviopsis basicola* [see preceding abstract] is obtained by heating the compost used in the seed-beds at 85° to 95° C. for one hour provided only chlamydospores are present, or for 45 minutes at 100° if the compost contains dried tobacco seedlings infected with the fungus. *Sclerotinia* sp. was killed by heating at 60° for 30 minutes, *Rhizoctonia* [*Corticium*] *solani* at 80° for 30 minutes, and *Asterocystis rudicis* at 100° for 45 minutes. In the case of *T. basicola* the depth of the sterilized layer should not be less than 8 to 10 cm. It is pointed out that sterilization of the prepared compost is more effective than that of its components separately [cf. *R.A.M.*, xv, p. 461], and that if sterilized compost is allowed to stand for some length of time, the surface layer to a depth of 5 cm. should be again treated before making up the seed-beds.

ASD 154 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>Am</p> <p>GRUNIKOVY (GRONIKOVY) (B. E.). <i>Болезни Табака и Махорки.</i> [Diseases of Tobacco and Indian Tobacco.]—Восемь. научное изд. Инст. Табака. Махорки. Преп. им. А. Н. Мухоморова (BHTM). [The A.I. Mikhomarov pre-Soviet sci. Res. Inst. Tob. and Indian Tob. Ind. (VITIM)], Krasnodar, Publ. 136, 144 pp., 41 figs., 1938.</p> <p>This is a general text-book on the fungous, bacterial, virus, and physiological diseases of tobacco and Indian tobacco (<i>Nicotiana rustica</i>), the occurrence, economic importance, symptoms, control measures, and other aspects of the various diseases being discussed in some detail.</p>																			
<p>AB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>FROM SOURCE: 10000</p> <p>10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000</p>																			

11

Treating tobacco seedlings. G. P. Gendakov. Dokl
A. No. 3, pp. 10-11 (1958). The crops of tobacco were con-
siderably increased by dipping the roots of seedlings into
a 1% solution of Gendakov. A. A. Ruchinsk

ASAC S.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GENERAL INDEX		SUBJECT AND PROPERTY INDEX	
<p>RUSSIAN [RUSSIAN] (S. S.). Меры борьбы с рассадной гнилью Табачной и Махорочной рассады. [Measures for controlling damping-off of Tobacco and Indian Tobacco seedlings.]—Вестник науки-исслед. Инст. Табак. Махороч. Прои. им. А. П. Микуло-вского. (The A.P. Mikulovskii pan-Soviet sci. Res. Inst. Tab. and Indian Tob. Ind. (VITIM)). Krasnodar, Publ. 133, pp. 4-12, 1938. [English summary.]</p> <p>Damping-off of tobacco and Indian tobacco (<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>) seedlings in all tobacco-growing districts of the U.S.S.R. is stated to be mainly caused by <i>Rhizoctonia</i> sp. (<i>Monillia</i> <i>aderholdti</i>) (R.A.M., xv, p. 61) and sometimes, especially in beds of very young seedlings, by <i>Pythium de Baryanum</i> (loc. cit.). <i>M. aderholdti</i> (ibid., xvii, p. 183) was found in 1937 in the Asiof-Black Sea region also to attack the roots of the seedlings. Experiments in which sclerotia of <i>M. aderholdti</i> were put into the soil at different depths showed that the mycelium of this fungus was able to reach the surface of the soil from 80 per cent. of sclerotia buried at a depth of 0.5 cm., from 44.0 per cent. at a depth of 2 cm., and from none at a depth of 5 cm. Pot experiments showed, however, that the fungus was capable of causing infection of the seedlings, though in a considerably less degree, from a depth of about</p>		<p>1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2334 2335 2336 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2342 2343 2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352 2353 2354 2355 2356 2357 2358 2359 2360 2361 2362 2363 2364 2365 2366 2367 2368 2369 2370 2371 2372 2373 2374 2375 2376 2377 2378 2379 2380 2381 2382 2383 2384 2385 2386 2387 2388 2389 2390 2391 2392 2393 2394 2395 2396 2397 2398 2399 2400 2401 2402 2403 2404 2405 2406 2407 2408 2409 2410 2411 2412 2413 2414 2415 2416 2417 2418 2419 2420 2421 2422 2423 2424 2425 2426 2427 2428 2429 2430 2431 2432 2433 2434 2435 2436 2437 2438 2439 2440 2441 2442 2443 2444 2445 2446 2447 2448 2449 2450 2451 2452 2453 2454 2455 2456 2457 2458 2459 2460 2461 2462 2463 2464 2465 2466 2467 2468 2469 2470 2471 2472 2473 2474 2475 2476 2477 2478 2479 2480 2481 2482 2483 2484 2485 2486 2487 2488 2489 2490 2491 2492 2493 2494 2495 2496 2497 2498 2499 2500 2501 2502 2503 2504 2505 2506 2507 2508 2509 2510 2511 2512 2513 2514 2515 2516 2517 2518 2519 2520 2521 2522 2523 2524 2525 2526 2527 2528 </p>	

10 cm. Apparently the mycelium grew upwards through the soil till it met the roots of the seedlings and, except in periods of relatively low temperatures, could then reach the stem, causing damping-off. Of all the fungicides tested in both field and laboratory trials spraying with 1 per cent. Bordeaux mixture gave the best control against both *M. edersholdii* and *P. de Baryanum*, while dusting with flowers of sulphur diluted with four parts of sand was only effective against the former. According to experimental results obtained in 1936, the application of Bordeaux mixture increased the production of Indian tobacco seedlings suitable for transplanting 2-8 times, and dusting with flowers of sulphur 2-4 times. It is concluded that complete disease control would result from filling the seed-beds with a layer of sterilized soil, at least 10 cm. thick, spraying with 1 per cent. Bordeaux mixture at the appearance of the first pair of true leaves or earlier and thereafter at 5-day intervals, destroying old sources of infection, and securing good ventilation of the seed-beds.

GRUKHEVOY (ГРУКНЕВОВ) (S. E.) & KHUDYNA (ХУДЫНА) (I. P.). Оздоровление семенного материала Табака. [Disinfection of Tobacco seed.] --- *Вестник. научно-исслед. Инст. Табака. Магочин. Иран. н.м. А. П. Мухомов (ВНТНМ). [The A.I. Mikhayev pan-Soviet sci. Res. Inst. Tob. and Indian Tob. Ind. (VITIM)], Krasnodar. Publ. 135, pp. 31-48, 1938. [English summary.]*

The results of experiments described in this paper, carried out by phytopathologists of the State Institute for Tobacco from 1935 to 1937, led to the following conclusions. The longer seeds of tobacco are stored the less they are contaminated with pathogenic bacteria or fungi; this observation did not, however, apply to virus diseases, nor did the

selection of seeds from apparently healthy plants guarantee virus-free seed in all varieties of tobacco. It is, therefore, essential to disinfect the seeds against virus disease. Heating for 30 to 60 mins. at a temperature of 85° to 95°C. reduced the percentage of white spot (believed to be caused by a virus: R.A.M., x, p. 346) by nearly half. Bacterium tabacum in dry diseased leaves lost its virulence almost entirely when heated for one hour at 85° to 90° and entirely at 95°. Seeds were freed from Fusarium sp. and Alternaria tenuis (ibid., xvi, p. 344) when heated for one hour at 85° to 95°. Seeds which had a water content of less than 6.5 per cent prior to heat treatment showed the least reduction of germination. It is

recommended to heat the seed. After preliminary drying, either in a layer 1 cm. thick, or in small bags of 100, 200, and 500 gm. Gradual warming of the seeds was less deleterious than rapid. Heating in bags of 100 or 200 gm. at 100° or in bags of 500 gm. at 90° C. did not impair germinations, neither did storing the heated seed for one year. Of the fungicides tested the formalin solution at the rate of 1 in 50 for 10 mins. freed tobacco and Indian tobacco (*Nicotiana rustica*) seeds from the causal agents of bacterial leaf spot 'ryaboukha' (chiefly *Bact. tabacum*; *ibid.*, xviii p. 749) and the Soviet-made germisan in a 1 to 3 per cent. solution controlled *Bact. tabacum* and the seed-borne fungi *Alternaria* and *Fusarium* spp. After treatment with germisan the seeds should be thoroughly washed, well dried, and sown.

1. 1. 1. 1. 1.

1. 1. 1. 1. 1. "Measures of Liquidating Losses of Tobacco and Tobacco,
Causes of Infectious Diseases," Vestnik Sel'skokhoziaistvennoi Tekh.
Tekhnicheskie Kul'tury, no. 4, 1939, pp. 21-29. 77.3 V/3

So: SIRA, 31- 0-53, 15 Dec. 1953

131 AND 132 CRYSTAL		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
<p>AM</p> <p>GROOSHEVOY (S. E.), Протравление корней рассады перед посадкой, как мера борьбы с болезнями Табака. [Disinfection of the roots of Tobacco transplants before replanting in the control of Tobacco diseases.]—Всесоюз. научноисслед. Инст. Табачн. Махорочн. Пром. им. А. И. Микояна (ВИТИМ) [The A. I. Mikoyan pan-Soviet sci. Res. Inst. Tob. and Indian Tob. Ind. (VITIM)], Krasnodar, Publ. 137, pp. 31-39, 1939. [English summary.]</p> <p>Details are given of experiments in 1937 in North Caucasus, the results of which showed that dipping of the roots of tobacco seedlings just before replanting in 1 per cent. Bordeaux mixture or in a mixture of 2 per cent. iron sulphate and milk of lime (in the proportion of 1 part iron sulphate to 1.2 parts unslaked lime) very considerably reduced the infection of the seedlings with mosaic, bacterial 'ryaboukha' [chiefly <i>Bacterium tabacum</i>: R.A.M., xvii, p. 712], and black root rot [<i>Thielaviopsis basicola</i>: see preceding and next abstracts]. The treatment did not injuriously affect either the rooting or the subsequent growth of the tobacco plants, and in one series of experiments it increased the yield by from 6.3 to 26.7 per cent. While admittedly preliminary, these results are considered to warrant further trials on a wider scale.</p>		<p>COMMON ELEMENTS</p> <p>COMMON VARIABLES INDEX</p>	
ASG-3.6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
BOOK DIVISION		COLLECTION	
100000 01		00000 010 000 001	
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CA 119

The effect of the reaction of the medium on the germination of *Orobancha ramana* and *egyptiaca*. S. E. Grushin, *Vsesoyuz. Inst. Tabak. Moskva* 1969, 11: S. S. R. No. 137, 47-50; in English, 500-1000.

Only a slight decrease in germination of *O. ramana* was noted upon acidifying the medium to pH 5.50 and a considerable decrease of *O. egyptiaca* at 5.50-5.85. I. S. I.

ABSTRACT LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Am

GROOSHEVOY (S. E.). Использование солнечной энергии для обеззараживания парниковой земли под стеклянными рамами. [Disinfection of seed-bed soil in cold frames by solar energy.] Вестник, научноисслед. Инст. Табачн. Махорочн. Пром. им. А. И. Микояна (VITIM) [The A. I. Mikoyan pan-Soviet sci. Res. Inst. Tob. and Indian Tob. Ind. (VITIM)], Krasnodar, Publ. 137, pp. 51-56, 1939. [English summary.]

The author states that effective control of tobacco seedling diseases, including black root rot (*Thielaviopsis basicola*) [see preceding abstracts], was obtained in 1939 in the Caucasus, in experiments in which the seed-bed soil under cold frames had been subjected, prior to sowing, to direct sunlight for periods sufficient to raise the temperature of the top layer of the soil (to a depth of 10 cm.) to between 40° and 60° C. Subsidiary tests are further stated to have shown that *T. basicola* chlamydospores, the most heat-resistant of the tobacco seedling parasites, are completely killed by one six-hour exposure to 60° or two consecutive six-hour exposures to 50° to 55°; two similar exposures to 45° reduced the germinability of the chlamydospores from 15.7 to 0.7 per cent. Potted tobacco seedlings planted in soil taken from the top 5 cm. in the treated

cold frames developed 1 per cent., and those planted in soil taken from a depth of 5 to 10 cm. 4 per cent. black root rot, as against 83 per cent. in control seedlings. The duration of the treatment is dependent on the temperature to which the top layer is raised under the frames, and ranges from one day at 60° to seven days at 40°.